

Report

of the

Local Board of Health



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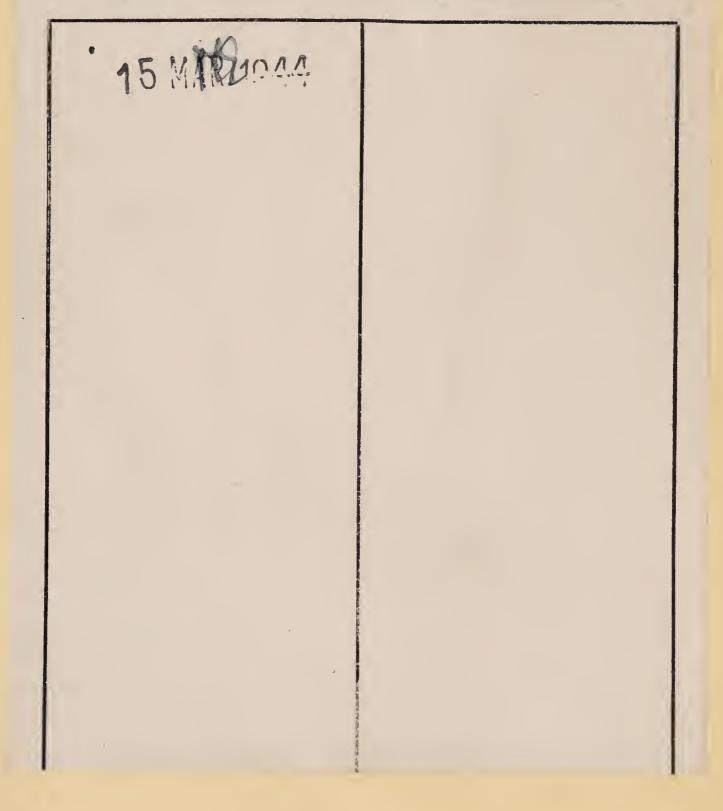
1942

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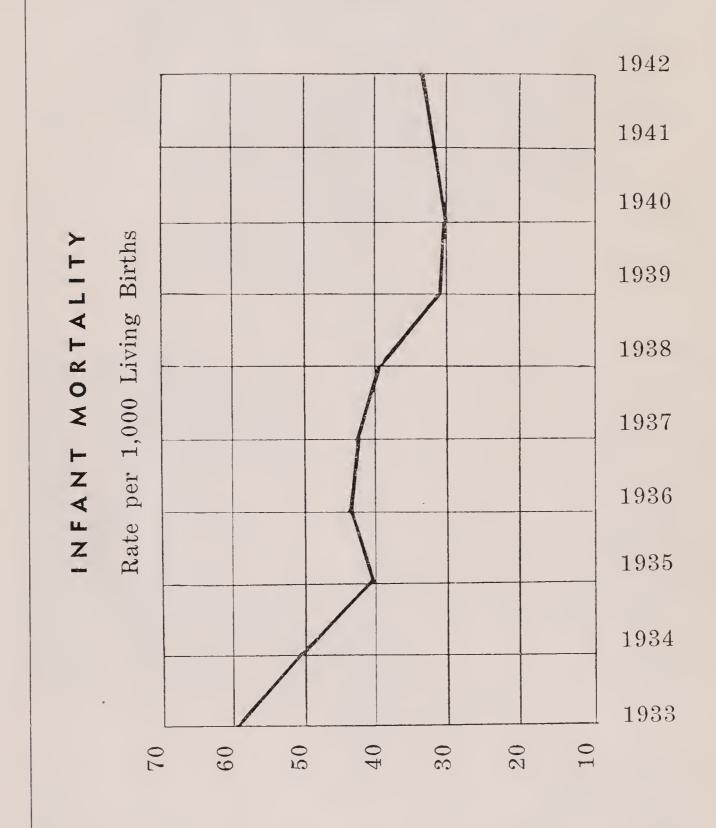
STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G. M. Little, D.P.H.
Secretary	S. Main, A.R. San. I.
Chief Health Inspector.	W. R. Graham, A.R. San. I.
Health Inspector	J. H. Blackburn, A.R. San. I.
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Stenographer	

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Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health

Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health, City of Edmonton.

Gentlemen:

Herewith is submitted a report of the various activities conducted by the Board during 1942, and also a summary of the work of certain co-operating health agencies.

Birth Rate:

The birth rate again showed an increase, and is the highest recorded since 1931.

Death Rate:

The death rate from all causes showed a satisfactory decrease from the previous year. The principal cause, however, which is heart disease, again showed an increase. It caused over 27% of the total deaths. The useful lifespan of many such cases may be further extended if they will submit to proper medical guidance and limitation of activities.

The death rate from Cancer showed a slight increase. The co-operation of citizens in reporting the early signs of cancer to their physician is necessary if we are to reduce mortality from this cause.

Heart disease and cancer together caused 43.3% of all deaths in our city during 1942.

Communicable Disease:

The most serious outbreak of communicable disease was scarlet fever, which gave a total of 512 cases. This was a marked increase from the previous year, when 198 cases were reported. The considerable movement of men in the armed forces, plus crowded living conditions in our city, contributed largely to this total. Fortunately, no deaths were recorded amongst these cases. The absence of fatal complications is in no small part due to the constant trained supervision given these cases in the city Isolation Hospital.

Whooping cough also showed an increase over 1941, and caused the death of one two-year old child, while diphtheria with seven cases caused two deaths.

It has been pleasing to note the large increase in the number of children receiving protection against these diseases. We have had to increase our quarters for this purpose. However, it is only by a still greater use of this service that parents can protect their families against a hazard made much more serious by our congested dwellings.

A notable increase in new cases of tuberculosis occurred. This disease has increased in many countries since the beginning of war. Much of the increase has been attributed to overwork and overstrain of war conditions. The Provincial Division of tuberculosis control has accomplished much in limiting the spread of this disease. It is earnestly hoped that in the near future this service will be supplied with sufficient accommodation to hospitalize all such patients who are a constant danger to their relatives and friends.

Considerable time has been given to the search for sources of venereal disease, and bringing such cases to treatment by the Provincial Hygiene clinic. This effort has been repaid by a steady reduction in venereal cases reported in the city since the beginning of the war.

Child Welfare:

For the second year during the past nine years we have failed to maintain our steady decrease in infant mortality. The rate for 1942 showed a slight increase over 1941. Here again crowded living space with lack of proper living equipment appears to be an important factor. Also, the number of deaths from prematurity suggests the need of greater pre-natal care for mothers. The Child Welfare Clinic, operated jointly by the Provincial Board of Health and ourselves, continues to render a valuable and increasing service.

Sanitation:

General sanitation in the congested areas of the city is an increasingly difficult problem. Such sanitary equipment as garbage cans are now unattainable, and there is a tendency to overload present sanitary facilities.

Increased supervision of food-handling establishments is required as these places make an effort to serve our many new citizens in the face of the present difficulty of obtaining help and equipment.

The excellent standard of our milk supply has been well maintained. The increased war requirement for dairy products, a rapidly increasing population in our city, and shortage of labor on dairy farms, however, have reduced our milk surplus very considerably. Future circumstances may demand some measure of control to insure an equitable distribution of this product.

In our meat inspection a serious problem for farmers seems indicated by the fact that in the two local abattoirs under our supervision, over 20,000 pounds of pork were found unfit for food on account of tuberculosis alone. The total wastage from this cause must be very considerable.

Our disinfecting station has continued to render much useful service to the armed forces in treatment of clothing and other materials.

General:

I have indicated several health hazards accentuated by overcrowded living accommodation in the city. These conditions have increased to the point where an outbreak of serious communicable disease may have wide-spread and disastrous consequences. It is impossible to strictly enforce some of our housing regulations without rendering many people homeless. The need for more homes in our city has become a most urgent necessity.

Numbers of our citizens report difficulty in obtaining medical attention for illness in the home. This is to be expected, as nearly one-third the practising physicians of the city have enlisted in the armed forces. The householder can assist in overcoming this situation by consulting his physician at the latter's office when the disability permits, and by calling his doctor as early in the day as possible so that the home visit may be fitted into the day's calls without loss of time.

I wish to acknowledge gratefully the co-operation and counsel so freely given us by the Provincial Board of Health and the Provincial Laboratory.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. LITTLE, Medical Officer of Health.

EXPENDITURE

		1942	1941
1.	Salaries \$	35,028.94	\$ 33,970.17
2.	Supplies	1,007.28	971.17
3.	Transportation	4,747.73	4,737.33
4/6	Sundries (Phones and Uniforms)	700.50	541.98
7.	Pensions	1.539.10	1,539.10
	(Bath House included in A/c's 1 and 2)		
	\$	43,023.55	\$ 41,759.75

REVENUE

Meat Inspection \$1,046.55 Inspection Fees 990.25

> \$2,036.80 <u>2,036.80 1,927.20</u> \$ 40,986.75 \$ 39,832.55

EXPENDITURE—CLASSIFIED—1942

Administration	Food Inspection	Communicable Disease	Laboratory Service	Dairy Inspection	Sanitation	Public Health Nursing	Vital Statistics	Bath House	TOTALS
Salaries \$ 7,651.0	\$4,666.17	\$3.126.41	\$2,569.99	\$2,346.12	\$ 9,888.06	\$2,881.79	\$1,685.04	\$ 214.27	\$35,028.94
Supplies 517.98	2.80	166.36	54.23	3.60	26.70	.69	12.69	222.23	1,007.28
Transportation 400.2	520.20	795.29	326.06	780.00	1,384.65	541.33			4,747.73
Telephones 115.1	17.78	66.02	20.62	18.25	82.53	17.90		***************************************	338.20
Sundries 161.9		8.20	12.52		,	20.30	************	•••••	249.00
Uniforms	28.32	28.33			56.65				113.30
Pensions 1,539.0)		***********		••••		•••••		1.539.10
\$10,385.4	\$5,281.27	\$4,190.61	\$2,983.42	\$3,147.97	\$11,438.59	\$3,462.01	\$1,697.73	\$ 436.50	\$43,023.55
24.1	12.27	9.75	6.93	7.32	26.59	8.04	3.95	1.01	100 %

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area of City (including 1,000 acres of water), 26,778 and 2,147 acres in Parks.

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Population	.96,725	92,404	91,722	90,419	88,887
Persons per acre of land	. 3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Cost per capita	.42	.43	.41	.43	.44
School enrolment	.17,315	17,563	17,918	18,346	18,243
Natural Increase of population	1,260	1,083	988	1,048	893
Birth, excluding Stillbirths	1,972	1,805	1,727	1,678	1,602
Rate per 1,000 population	20.3	19.9	19.2	18.6	18.
Stillbirths	. 39	28	27	29	30
Rate per 1,000 births	19.3	15.5	15.6	17.3	18.7
Deaths, excluding Stillbirths	712	722	739	630	703
Rate per 1,000 population	7.3	7.8	8.2	7.	7.9
Deaths under 1 year of age	. 68	58	53	53	63
Infant mortality rate, 1,000 living births	. 34.5	32.13	30.6	31.6	39.3
Deaths from Childbirth	. 1	3	5	7	5
Maternal mortality per 1,000 births	.52	1.66	2.8	4.17	2.5
Marriages	2,234	1,995	2,085	1,860	1,653
Rate per 1,000 population	23.03	21.6	22.7	20.7	18.57
Non-resident births in City	1,590	1,425	1,388	1,240	1,203
Non-resident deaths in City	483	483	438	425	472
Non-resident deaths under 1 year	59	52	49	52	40

VITAL STATISTICS		
Births		
City Births Male Female Attended by Physician Attended by Nurse Unattended Double Births Born in Institutions, 1952 or 99.4%; elsewhere 20, tended by the Victorian Order of Nurses.	971 1,964 2 6 26	1941 1,805 958 847 1,797 5 3 12 ch 17 were at-
Maternal parentage: 1942 Canada 1,610 or 81.7% British Isles 174 or 9.0% Europe 104 or 5.0% U.S.A. 80 or 4.0% Other Countries 4 or .3%		1941 1,409 or 78.0% 176 or 9.7% 125 or 7.0% 90 or 5.0% 5 or .3%
Stillbirths	1942	1941
Total Male Female Born in institutions Born elsewhere Causes of Foetal deaths: 1942 Dystocia, 18 Prematurity, 2. Toxaemia of pregnancy, 2. Malformation, 5.	39 18 21 39	28 17 11 27 1
Other conditions, 12.		
MaleFemaleTotal Deaths	270	1941 416 360 722
Racial Origin		1941
Canada 253 or 35.6% British Isles 256 or 35.9% Europe 140 or 19.7% U.S.A 42 or 5.9% Other Countries 19 or 2.6% Unknown 2 or .3%		347 or 48.0% 204 or 28.3% 97 or 13.4% 49 or 6.8% 12 or 1.7% 13 or 1.8%
Infant Mortality	1942	1941
Deaths under one year of age	68 41 27 34.	58 58 24 5% 32.13%
Class II—Capable of reduction by hygiene, sanitation ment—T.B., Syphilis, Acute respiratory dise diseases.	n, isola	

Class III—Capable of considerable reduction through care, proper feeding and pre-natal care—Marasmas, Acute gastro enteritis, injuries at birth. premature (over 7 months).

1—25 or 36.7%. Class II—12 or 17.5%. Class III—31 or 45.8%. Class

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1 1	,		Total	M	F U	Under 1 year	-	81	3 4	ලින	10	15	20 24	25 29	30 34	35 39	30	45 649	50 54	55 6 59 6	60 6 64 6	65 7 (69 74	75 79	80	85	90	95 99	100
Diptherial of the Respiratory System	4	Whooping Cough	П	П	:						:	1	-	;	-	1					: :				; ;	: :	: :	
All other forms of Tuberculosis, system. M. 17 8 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	70	Diphtheria	23		c																					i		
Syphibs	6.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	17	· ∞	4 5		·						0	-	%	-	-		: :				ಣ			-		
Syphilis. N. M. S. 4 2 2 Influenza M. S. 4 1 2 Influenza M. S. 4 1 2 Other infections or Parasitic diseases. M. D. G. S. 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Consert and other Maligerant Thumors of Universities and Other Maligerant Thumors Other	1.	All other forms of Tuberculosis	7	4	e e								1	101	1	1	1		; ;-	· 21								
Conserrance No. 1	9.	Syphilis	: rc	4	o -										: :		: :		· · :		:	-						
Other infections or Parasite diseases. M. 6 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10.	Influenza	∞	4	H N									: :		-	: :		: ;	: : . 1	: : .			-	-			
Chaese and other Malignant Tumors of Un- specified Nature	14.	Other infectious or Parasitic diseases	9	: ea	‡				;							·			: :-			_		'				
Non-malignant Tumors of Tumors of University Non-malignant Tumors of Tumors of University Non-malignant Tumors of Tumors of University Non-malignant Tumors of Tumors of Tumors Non-malignant Tumors Non-malignant Tumors Non-malignant Tumors Non-malignant Tumors Non-malignant Tumors Non-malignant Non-malignant Tumors Non-malignant Non-malign	15.	Cnacer and other Malignant Tumors	111	99								-				1 to 4	: १२० चा	: 4 4	104		:			4	1			
Diabetes Mellitus	16.	Non-malignant Tumors or Tumors of Unspecified Nature		10								!	i	i	1	1	\vdash	; -	д ς	-	S1 -	:-		:	:		:	
Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases, diseases, diseases, diseases, diseases, diseases, diseases, Most and chronic poisonings. Memptis (non-meningococcal) and diseases Most and diseases of the revolus system Most and	18.	Diabetes Mellitus	15	· ∞	0 1													· ;	ı : ⊢	; 	;	1 - 1		61				
Menightis (non-mening cooccal) and diseases Mathematical Properties Menightis (non-mening cooccal) and diseases Mathematical Espinal cord Mathematical Espinal C	20.	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	21	16	. 10						21	-	01	:	21	;	81	-	01 F		27 F	:						
Intracranial Lesions of Vascular origin	21.	Menngitis (non-meningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	t-	4	. m														+ ;	· 67	· 67 ;	: : :						
Other diseases of the nervous system and F	22.	Intracranial Lesions of Vascular origin	62	31	31											1 :			: m	ಣ ಬ	27 77				ପଧ	-		
Diseases of the heart. Magnetic Magneti	23.	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	9	4	c				·	'	i	i		;	i	;	†		;	:	:			;		;	;	;
Other discases of the circulatory system M 16 13 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	24.	Diseases of the heart	197	136	7 15							-	-	-		c1 −	m ⊣	. m : m ::					. 4. 7 . 4. 6	 11	ಸ್ ಚ	2		
Bronchitis M 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2	25.	Other discases of the circulatory system	16	13								1	1	-				-		; ; ; , , ;		-	ਦਾ ਜ	2	2		:	
Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia M 32 18 2 1 1 2 1 1 2	26.	Bronchitis	2	2	÷									-			; ;			: : : :	: :	: :		\				
Other discases of the respiratory system. M	27.	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	32	18			,					-	-		57				:	27	: : 	. —		010	1 2	-	-	
Diarrhea and enteritis M 8 5 5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 <td>28.</td> <td>Other diseases of the respiratory system</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>H 120</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>· -</td> <td> -</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>· </td> <td>,</td> <td>·</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	28.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	6	4	H 120							· -	-							· 	,	·			 			
Appendicitis	29.	Diarrhea and enteritis	∞	10) e							1	1			: :												
	30.	Appendicitis	. 4	2									-	-						; ; ; ;								

ONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1942—(Continued)
DEATH, 1
OF
CAUSES
OF
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CLAS
NTERNATIONAL
ARRIDGE

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF D	ATH. 1	942
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				19	42			1941	
		Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population	Total	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population
90 95	Diseases of the heart	. 136	61	197	27.7	202.9	166	23.0	179.4
45— 55	Cancer and other malgnant tumors	. 66	45	111	15.6	114.4	105	14.5	113.5
83	Intracranial lesions of vescular origin	. 31	31	62	8.7	61.8	72	10.0	77.8
163-196	External Causes	. 27	11	38	5.3	39.0	53	6.9	57.3
130—132	Nephritis	. 19	14	33	4.6	34.0	31	4.3	33.5
107—109	Pneumonia and Bronch- pneumonia		14	32	4.5	33.0	31	4.3	33.5
158—161	Congenital debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to first year of life	. 20	6	26	3.7	26.8	31	4.3	33.5
13 22	Tuberculosis, all forms		12	24	3.4	24.7	26	3.6	28.1
157	Congenital Malformation		10	18	2.5	18.5	12	1.7	13.0
61	Diabetes		7	15	2.1	15.4	22	3.0	
	TOTALS	. 345	211	556	78.1		549	72.6	

Total deaths, 1942—712.

Total deaths, 1941—722.

MORTALITY FROM HEART DISEASE

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Heart Disease	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1942	712	197	27.7	203.0
1941	722	166	23.0	179.4
1940	739	141	18.8	156.6
1939	630	149	18.8	156.6
1938	709	128	18.0	143.8

There were 197 deaths (136 male and 61 female) from heart disease. This is an increase in the rate per 100M population of 23.6 over 1941.

MORTALITY FROM CANCER

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Cancer	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1942	712	111	15.6	114.4
1941	722	105	14.8	113.5
1940	729	124	16.7	138.0
1939	630	95	13.1	105.5
1938	709	99	13.9	111.2

There were 111 deaths (66 male, 45 female) from cancer, an increase of .9 per 100M over 1941.

MORTALITY FROM INTRACRANIAL LESIONS OF VASCULAR ORIGIN

	Total	Deaths From	Percentage of	Rate Per 100M
Year	Deaths	This Cause	Total Deaths	Population
1942	712	62	8.7	63.9
1941	722	72	10.0	77.8

There were 62 deaths (31 males, 31 females), a decrease of 13.9 per 100M population, from the 1941 rate.

MORTALITY FROM PNEUMONIA

, Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From P'neumonia	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1942	712	32	4.6	33.0
1941	700	31	4.3	33.5
1940	739	53	7.1	59.0
1939	630	26	4.1	28.9
1938	709	58	8.2	65.2

There were 32 deaths (18 males and 15 females) from Pneumonia (all forms), a decrease of 0.5 in the rate per 100M population over 1941. Of the 32 deaths, 7 were due to Lobar Pnumonia (4 males and 3 females) and 3 were under one year of age.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Tuberculosis	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1942	712	24	3.3	24.7
1941	722	26	3.6	28.1
1940	739	18	2.4	20.0
1939		8	1.3	8,8
1938		26	3.7	29.2

There were 24 deaths (12 male and 12 female) from Tuberculosis (all forms), showing a decrease of 3.4 in the rate per 100M population.

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES

Year Total Deaths	Deaths From External Causes	Male	Female	Suicide	Homicide	Automobile Accidents	Other Accidents	Percentage of Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1942712	38	27	11	4	1	7	26	5.3	39.0
1941722	53	37	16	10	1	10	32	6.9	57.3
1940739		37	14	11	4	11	26	6.9	56.7
1939630		29	13	11.	1	13	17	6.7	46.7
1938709	41	31	10	12	6	3	20	5.8	46.9

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Eight hundred and twelve patients were admitted and 70 carried over from 1941, making a total of 882. There were 807 discharged; 18 died and 75 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

The diseases hospitalized included: Scarlet Fever518 Erysipelas 24 Measles 5 Diphtheria 8 Diphtheria carriers 4 Mumps 73 Meningitis (Meningococcic) 10 The deaths included: Diphtheria Tuberculosis 8 Other conditions 5 Meningitis (Meningococcic) 2

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

		R.C. Separate School Board
Complete examinations	4369	550
Number reported with defects		177
Number reported without defects	2612	370
Parents present at examination.	3313	238
Home visits by nurses	1244	100
Health talks to classes	333	

IMMUNIZATION

1942	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Whocping	Schiek Test	Dick Test	Reaction Test	Typhoid Fever
Local Board of Health (Cases) Public School Board (cases) R.C. Separate School Board	3155	1277 1912	575	292	30	13	1	5
(Cases)	260 —— 3889	223 ———————————————————————————————————	 575	292	30		1	 5
Local Board of Health (Doses)	474	3961	2021	730	30	13	1	15
1941								
Local Board of Health (Cases) Public School Board (cases)		469 1184	53	46	69	28		30
R.C. Separate School Board (Cases)	313	327						
-	576	1980	53	46	69	28		90
Local Board of Health (Doses)	263	5110	265	138	69	28		90

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT, 1938 - 1942

	19	42	194	41	19	40	193	39	19	38
	С	D	С	D	С	D	С	D	C	D
Actinomycosis	2									
Chickenpox	726		1039		1634		608		1132	• • • •
Diphtheria	7	2	4		16	5	3		18	
Diphtheria carriers	4		1		8				9	
Dysentery					1		9			
Encephalitis Lethargica						1		1		2
Erysipelas	17		31		36	1	27		28	
Gonorrhea			218		238		242		282	
Influenza		8		9		25		9		19
Measles			1631		2995	1	20		465	
Meningitis (Meningococcie)		1	16	1	6	1	1	1	4	
Mumps		-	499		199		118		5725	
Paratyphoid fever			4	1	2				4	
Polioniyelitis			15			2	1		7	2
Pneumonia (Lobar)		6	3	7	6	19	4	10	17	28
Puerperal Septicaemia				1						
Rubella	653		3266		20		11		28	
Scarlet Fever			198		151		311		484	2
Septic Sore Throat			23		54		3		7	
Syphilis		5	79	8	39	1	74	4	61	4
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	68	17	47	23	48	10	31	4	34	17
Tuberculosis (other forms)	6	7	3	3	5	8	3	4	3	9
Typhoid Fever			3	1	2		1		5	1
Undulant Fever			2		2		1		5	
Vincents Angina										
Whooping Cough	356	1	166		483	1	1351	3	49	1
	5287	47	7248	46	5945	50	2818	27	8315	70
Morbidity per 1,000 population	54.5		78.3	3	66.8	3	31.3	3	93.	4

C—Cases.

During 1942 reportable disease was responsible for 47 or 6.60% of the 712 City deaths.

D- Deaths.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, 1942

	Total Cases	Out- Side	City Cases	M	দ	Under 1 year	H .	2	ಣ	4	ಗು	6	15-	25- 44	45-	-09	70 Over	
Actinomycosis Chickenpox Diphtheria	736	1 10 2	726	358	368	29	22	64	63	68	63	365	250	16	5	T		
Diphtheria carriers Erysipelas	9 80	13 62	7 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	100	13.13.1			T : :				- eo e/		100	re o	1		
Gonorrhea Influenza—Deaths Measles Meningitis (Meningococcic)	6679	9	673 873	427 1	246 246 22	25.2	26	89	29	7.9	72	301			00		2	
Deaths Mumps Pneumonia (Lobar) Deaths	2020	14	2006 6	1045		2	29	69	95	883	79	: :	:					
Rubella. Scarlet Fever Septic Sore Throat.	659 553 27	6 41 3	653 512 .24	239 263 9	414 249 15	16	7 4	22	20 21 21	30 22 1	31	306 233 4	16				1	
Syphilis. Deaths Tuberculosis (pulmonary).	75	1 22	1.0 0 1. 1.0 ∞ 1.	4 4 80 4 4 40		,				2		2 2		36	16 4 7 6	ਧਾ ਜਾ ਧਾ ਾ	— ; ; ;	
Tuberculosis (other forms) Tuberculosis (other forms) Tuberculosis	7	1	17	x 4	D 10 00	122						en	N W		m m	T	G	
Typhoid Fever. Vincents Angina Whooping Cough Deaths.	350	1 ന ന ന	356 1	172	184	21	16	48	1 49	49	62	106	27	m				
Totals	5425	138	5287	2678	2609	104	104	289	319	336	344	2514	789	418	57	10	ବର	
Total Deaths			47	26	21	∞		61				1	55	2	14	೯	L-	

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY SEASON AND SEX

"KINSMEN'S" TUBERCULOSIS NURSING SERVICE

Visits:	
Total visits made by nurse	2810
Visits to T.B. cases	532
Visits to suspect cases	
Visits to contact cases	2011
Co-operative visits	
Clinic Report—New Cases:	
Active Cases	
Suspects	
Contact	
Non-contact	
Total	
Total examinations	1535
Total X-rays	
Tuberculin:	
Tests made	538
Positive	

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

CHILD WELFARE

Clinics are held twice weekly with physicians in attendance. A weighing clinic is held once a week under the direction of the Provincial Department of Health nurse.

1	942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Number of clinics held	101	83	101	100	100
Babies in attendance4,	905	3,783	4,743	3,672	3,860
Number of Pre-school 1,	146	972	1,135	1,010	1,103
Total6,	051	4,755	5,878	4,682	4,963
. Average	60	49	58	47	49
New cases admitted (babies)1,		899	866	749	860
New cases admitted (pre-school)		202	156	152	148
Babies referred to family doctor		28	38	32	22
Pre-school referred to family doctor.	24	20	33	32	49

We are sorry to lose the services of Dr. Calder who enlisted in the Medical Service of the Navy in March. Dr. Newell assumed Dr. Calder's duties along with her own. Our thanks are due Drs. Calder, Folinsbee and Newell for their untiring effort on behalf of the clinic.

The B.Sc. Class from the University of Alberta, Home Economic students, student nurses, and medical students have been in attendance during the year.

One hundred and forty-six children from rural areas attended the clinics, and fifty-two letters requesting advice on infant feeding were received and replied to.

Two thousand, three hundred and eighty-nine home visits were made by the nursing staff.

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	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Number of clinics held	48	42	49	48	50
Total Attendance	876	623	796	779	675
Average	18	14	16	16	13

No new cases are admitted at these weighing clinics as no doctors are in attendance. Parents are given advice on matters of routine by the nurse on duty.

Attendance according to age at both Child Welfare and Weighing Clinics:

	1942	1941
Babies under 2 years of age	4,905	3,783
Pre-school	.1,146	972
Total	.6,051	4.755

PRE-NATAL VISITS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
City Nurse	229	346	396	429	460
V. O. N.	399	314	242	259	257

One hundred and nine new pre-natal cases were added to our roll.

The Junior Hospital League are to be commended for the splendid assistance rendered during the past year in supplying layettes for needy parents. Help given by the Red Cross as usual has been of inestimable value.

POST-NATAL VISITS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
City Nurse	114	173	193	212	270
V O N					

Mothers are urged in all cases to report to family doctor within six weeks after parturition.

DISTRICT VISITS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Visits to homes	613	777	882	1,191	1,170
Special investigations	22	64	92	135	154

Seven hundred and twenty-eight babies were seen during the 613 home visits made.

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		shanom 6 -4		
	超	1 Month 1- 3 Months		
	Y AGE	4th Week Total Under		
	BY	3rd Week		o
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		zeek Week		1
		lst Day		
		December	- ma a	
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RT		Матећ	1	₫
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EZ		January		0
INFANT MORTA		JATOT		20
Z			13b—Tuberculosis, with Broncho pneumonia 14 — Tubercular meningitis. 22a—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis 33a—Influenza with pneumonia 64 — Diseases of Thymus Gland 81a—Simple meningitis. 84a—Infantile imbecility 86 — Convulsions. 107 — Broncho pneumonia. 108 — Lobar pneumonia. 109 — Pneumonia, unspecified 119a—Diarrhoea or Enteritis. 157d—Other congenital malformation, digestive system 157d—Other congenital malformation of heart. 157e—Congenital malformation, digestive system 157e—Congenital debility. 159 — Premature birth. 160c—Other spinal haemorrhage. 160c—Other spinal haemorrhage. 161c—Other specified diseases peculiar to 1st year. 161c—Other specified diseases peculiar to 1st year. 182 — Accidental suffocation. 195d—Other accidents, suffocation. 195d—Other accidents, suffocation.	TOTALS

HEALTH INSPECTIONS

INCONTO		
INSPECTIONS:	1942	1941
Dwellings		6,776
Hotels, lodging houses, apartment blocks		459
Schools, blocks, public buildings	. 132	213
Stores, business establishments.	. 697	559
Food handling establishments	,	3,101
Garbage cans, etc.		1,921
Streets, lanes, yards, dumps, etc.	•	2,876
Miscellaneous	_ 2,898	2,416
	19,658	18,321
Re-inspections	. 3,372	4,101
Visits assisting Quarantine Officer.		1,458
NOTICES:		
Written	. 1,319	1,539
Verbal		6,788
Garbage	. 795	1,325
	9,433	9,652
COMPLAINTS:		
Received from the public	. 787	851
Justified	. 706	711
Received from other Departments	. 24	26
Referred to other Departments	. 105	122
The complaints were made up as follows:		
Garbage, streets, lanes, etc.	. 221	233
Vermin		167
Housing, plumbing and drainage		185
Food and drink		69
Miscellaneous	. 141	197
LICENSES:		
License applications investigated	1,703	1,610
PLUMBING:		
Sewer and water notices issued	11	31
Sewer and water installed, buildings removed, etc.	20	60
Extension of time granted		19
Plumbing permits issued		617
Plumbing permits issued for old buildings		52
Alterations to existing plumbing		65
Privies eliminated through installation of plumbing	52	52

DISINFESTING STATION:

Baths	6,352	10,263
Verminous	47	37
Scabies		371
Disinfested	423	
Men washing clothing		7,705
Units washed1		
Articles sterilized for the Army		
THE OTELOG SUCTINIZED TO THE THING	0,000	11,,00
COAVENCING OFFAN HD WODE		
SCAVENGING CLEAN UP WORK:		
Refuse removed during Clean-up Week (cu. yds.)	8 912	9,724
Trotabe Temoved during cream up week (ed. yas.)	0,014	0,124
ANIMALS, BARNS, STYES, INSPECTIONS:		
ANIMADS, DARNS, STIES, INSPECTIONS:		
Cows	554	546
Hogs	196	189
Goats	73	100
Mink, fox ranches, etc.	73	62
Willia, Tox Tallelles, etc.	19	02
HOOD		
FOOD:		

20

89

71

16

18

2

4,674

21

16

5

*Wells condemned or further samples taken after chlorination.

Negative

*Positive

*Suspicious

Samples submitted to Provincial Laboratory

Water samples taken

Foodstuffs condemned (lbs.) 29.546

HOUSING:

WATER:

There were 7,262 dwellings and 603 hotels, lodging houses, apartment blocks, etc., inspected during the year for overcrowding, vermin or other insanitary conditions and notices were issued where necessary.

POISON GAS FUMIGATION:

Vermin were eliminated from 228 dwellings and blocks by the use of hydrocyanic acid gas. All premises were inspected both before and after fumigation. These fumigations took place under our supervision and the inhabitants were warned and all foodstuffs removed.

SOCIAL HYGIENE:

There were 233 cases of venereal disease investigated, and 376 visits were made in connection with this branch of the work.

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS:

700		
Prosecutions	1	n
1 1 0 2 6 6 6 6 10 11 2		.5

The defendant was fined \$3.00 and costs and ordered to secure a cowpermit.

Wells chlorinated 4
Ice samples 2

FOOD INSPECTION

MEATS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Beef:	1942	1941	1940
No. of carcasses inspected		_	
Carcasses condemned			
Portions condemned		231	277
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned		19,655	22,000
The state of the s	ŕ		
Veal:			
	1 272	1,938	2,818
No. of carcasses inspected		$\frac{1,330}{2}$	4
Carcasses condemned			71
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned			
Weight (188.) of careasses and portions contamined the	-,		,
Mutton:			
No. of carcasses inspected	821	677	498
Carcasses condemned		4	1
Portions condemned		20	22
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned		217	90
Pork:			
No. of carcasses inspected	6,637	4,839	4,055
Carcasses condemned		27	19
Portions condemned		866	684
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned	35,735	16,520	11,970
Totals:			
No. of carcasses inspected	11,158	9,833	9,811
Carcasses condemned			68
Portions condemned	1,709	1,152	1,054
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned	51,791	36,882	35,835
		- T	
CARCASSES FOUND TO BE INFECTED	D WITH	T.B.	
Beef:			
Infected			18
Percent	.429	.168	.737
Pork:		1	5
Infected	827	507	453
Percent	12.46	10.47	11.17

CHIEF CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION, 1942

Beef:	Carcasses	Portions	s Weight
Actinomycosis Adhesions Bruised Cancer Emaciation Metritis	4 2 3	100 55	1,970 lbs. 800 2,200 800 1,250 900
Pneumonia Tuberculosis Miscellaneous (abscess, haemolytic streptococci, etc.	7 2	9 83	3,150 1,120 2,325
	23	247	14,515
Veal:			
Abscess Actinomycosis Immature Parasites Pneumonia Tuberculosis	1 2 2	9 7 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 420 \\ 100 \\ 30 \\ 700 \\ 40 \end{array} $
Tuberculosis		22	1,400
Mutton:			,
Emaciation Parasites Pneumonia		19	35 26 80
Theumoma	2	19	141
Pork:			
Abscess multiple		102	2,025 1,535
Arthritis Bruised Contamination	10 1	54 146	1,550 1,450 2,165
Peritonitis Pneumonia	14	158	325 3,025 1,255
Tuberculosis Miscellaneous (abscess, metritis, emaciation, etc.)	37	949	20,775 1,630
	83	1,425	35,735
DISEASED ANIMAL	S		
Beef Veal Mutton Pork	••••••	200 24 16	41 1940 217 262 41 75 24 23 663 559
FOODSTUFFS CONDEM	NED		
Meat Poultry Fish Sundries	51	942 19 ,791 36, 98	ands— 941 1940 882 35,835 160 163 848 6 3

Foodstuffs Condemned by Health Inspectors:			
Canned goods	3	45	160
Meat		115	38
Fruit and vegetables		3,540	833
Cereal		,	472
Fish		500	
Ice Cream	_	160	
Sundries		125	60
Damaged by fire		182	820
Cheese			
Candy	. 507		
Total (lbs.)	.81,795	43,563	38,384
Inspection visits	5,017	5,112	4,664
Complaints:			
Received from public	. 42	36	35
Justified		33	25

DAIRY INSPECTION

During the third year of war, the high degree of compliance with the requirements of all items of sanitation listed in the milk regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, the Local Board of Health and the requirements of the milk ordinance of the United States Public Health Service is being maintained.

Certificates issued Producer-distributors, raw milk	33
Certificates issued Producer-shippers, milk	198
Certificates issued Producer-shippers, cream	71
Certificates issued Pasteurization plants.	5
Inspections of Producer-distributors' dairies	139
Inspections of Producer-shippers' dairies.	990
Inspections of Pasteurization plants	81
New Dairy Barns erected.	3
Dairy Barns remodelled	1
New Milk Houses erected	4
Certificates suspended temporarily	163
Certificates suspended indefinitely	3
Applications for certificates of registration refused	2
Certificates issued to retail distributors	458
Permits issued to cowkeepers in the city	613
Reduction tests, milk	9,493
Reduction tests, cream	167
Sediment tests	1,002
Butterfat tests	1,207
Phosphatase tests	301
Bacterial plate counts, milk	830
Bacterial plate counts, ice cream.	45
Chlorine tests at dairy farms	42
Dairy cattle privately tested for Bang's Disease	681
Well water samples taken at dairy farms	
Milk cans condemned	
Written notices to dairy premises	525
Educational circulars to cream producer-shippers	33
Prosecutions	

Since 1922 all milk and cream which is consumed in fluid form within the City of Edmonton has been produced from cows which are tuberculin tested by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

LABORATORY REPORT

During the year there were 1,011 retail samples of milk taken for examination. Of these 620 were submitted to bacterial examination. Those with official plate count of 15 thousand or under we have classified as special. This class makes up over 50 per cent of our total samples counted during the year. The tabulation gives the results classified according to count. The 16 samples in which the examination was spoiled by spreaders are not included in calculating the percent in each group.

Special	15,000/ 40,000	40,000/ 100,000	100,000/ 400,000	Over	Spr.	Total
January 34	10	8	2	1		55
February 31	11	2	1	1	5	51
March 35	11	5	1	1		53
April 32	11	2	2		2	49
May 30	8	4	2	4		48
June 43	5	5	3		2	58
July 24	14	10	4	2	3	57
August 20	17	15	2	4	3	61
September 25	15	2		1		43
October 29	15	4			1	49
November 27	10	7	2	1		47
December 23	10	12	4			49
353	137	76	23	15	16	620
Percentage*58.4	22.7	12.6	3.8	2.5		100

(*Special class, under 15,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.)

As our retail milk handled by some 32 raw milk vendors and 5 pasteurizing plants is sold in various forms, it is interesting to reclassify these results grouping similar milks together as follows:

Spec.	Ç.	15,000 40,000	1	40,000	,	100,000/	%	Over		Spr.	Tota ¹
Raw milk173	48.	98	27.3	60	16.7	17	4.7	12	3.3	11	371
Pasteurized 100	74.6	24	17.9	9	6.8	1	.7			3	137
Jersey 44	63.8	12	17.7	6	8.9	3	4.8	3	4.8	2	70
Homogenized 36	85.7	3	7.1	1	2.4	2	4.8				_ 42
353		137		76		23		15		16	620

Due to shortage of help and other causes the number of raw milk producers is steadily decreasing. The number given above (32) is down from the previous year and of these another eight or ten had ceased to actively engage in the business by the end of 1942.

It might be noted that if any milk sample gives a count of 50 thousand or over a repeat sample is examined as soon as possible. Were it not for this over-emphasis on the poorer producers our proportion of low test samples would be still higher.

The methylene blue reduction test was run on all these 1,011 samples and 12 were found not satisfactory, reducing the blue in less than 5½ hours. Also all these samples were tested for specific gravity and butter fat and the solids not fat were calculated therefrom. In addition sediment tests were run on them and all were tasted to detect off flavours, etc. The phosphatase test, which is one of our newer tests, has been used at least twice a month on all pasteurized samples to detect any defect in pasteurization and the tests are followed by checkup at the plants of the control thermometers, use being made in this connection of our government standardized referee thermometer. The charts from the recording pasteurizers are also submitted to this office for review and criticism.

Methylene blue tests were also run weekly on samples of milk delivered by 201 producers to the pasteurizing plants and retests run on any of these which failed to pass the regular test. There were 8,457 such tests made during the year, and of these 311 or 3.76 per cent failed to make class one. These along with 1,015 distributor samples gave a total of 9,472 for the year, of which 335 failed to make the first grade.

The disruption of traffic on the country roads due to weather conditions in the latter part of the year disorganized the taking of these samples. Many shipments were so delayed in transit as to make sampling and testing unsatisfactory while others could not be covered at all.

Special samples of milk and cream are regularly examined for the C.N.R. purchasing department in connection with their dining car and hotel service, as well as various odd samples for individuals in town seeking special information.

A check up on equipment cans and bottles have been taken from time to time as occasion demands from the washing machines in the various dairy plants. Results are generally quite good.

A summary of these various activities follows:

Tests:

	Number	Average
Butterfat	1007	4.0 %
Solids not fat	1006	8.80 %
Sediment	1003	9 (out of a possible 10)
Special Creams	45	24 %
Special Milks	65	$4.2 \ \%$
Chocolate Milks	90	2.0 %
Phosphatase tests	301	

Bacteria counts were also done on the following:

Special Creams	.47— 9	in	special	class
Special Milks	.5428	in	special	class
Chocolate Milks	.92—58	in	special	class
Ice Creams				
Rinse Bottles			1	

In addition to the milk work several other matters have been dealt with.

General supervision has been given to the swimming pools, both city owned and private. Test solutions and outfits were made up and supplied as required to regulate the filtering and sterilization. Bacteria samples are taken at regular intervals and tests for chlorine alkalinity, etc., made, as a check on the results for the operators. A total of 247 samples were examined—167 from the city pools and 85 from private ones. The bacteria counts are still running higher than in past years. For one reason we had abnormally large bathing loads and also due to war demands and consequent shortage of chlorinating compounds the use of these latter had to be restricted to the very lowest we could use without creating health hazards.

The tap water was examined for us by the Provincial Laboratory almost every working day throughout the year. Two hundred and ninety-one samples were thus examined. The highest count obtained was 100 organisms per c.c., and only 17 were over 10.

Also almost every day throughout the year including Sundays and holidays and excepting only such times as I was out of town, tests were made on the tap water for residual chlorine. Visits were made several times a month to the water plant and closest collaboration was maintained at all times between the plant personnel and myself wih regard to the water purification.

Since our water softening has been in operation, various troubles often of the most contradictory nature have been blamed on the treatment given the water. The investigation of various complaints of corrosion or of deposition of sediment has necessitated several trips and examination of several samples.

Sewage plants have been under general supervision as usual and periodic tests made of brine from the ice plant of our city arena to ensure protection from corrosion while the plant was not in use.

